AUGUST 21, 22 AND 23.

U.S. AIRCRAFT ATTACKED

HANOI
CENTRAL QUARTERS

VIETNAM

COURIER

1967

No 125

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D.R.V.N. - Tel. 384

RECEIVED

13 U.S. PLANES DOWNED OVER THE CAPITAL CITY

Two Disastrous Days for U.S. Air Force in North VN:

August 21 8 Planes August 23 10 Planes Downed. Many Pilots Captured.

Up to August 23.

2,215

U.S. Planes Brought Down



One of the U.S. planes downed over Hanoi on August 21, 1967



Hanoi A.A. batteries in action - Aug. 23, 1967: 8 U.S. planes downed

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Dame 2

Saigon Puppet Administration: A Torn Screen for the U.S. War of Aggression

ALL NEW U. S. ESCALATION IS DOOMED TO FAILURE ALL U. S. CRIMES WILL BE DULY PUNISHED

(STATEMENT OF D.R.V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY ON AUG. 21, 22 AND 23 U.S. AIR RAIDS ON HANOD

OR three days on end — August 21, 22 and 23, 1967 U.S. aircraft came in many waves and attacked in a very savage manner a number of populous areas and economic establishments in of populous areas and economic establishments in the centre and on the outskirts of Hanoi city, cap-ital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. They bombed and strafed hospitals, factories and bustling streets in the heart of the city, such as the street. The Gia Lam and Van Dien district towns and many villages in Dong Anh, Gia Lam and Thanh Tri districts were also subject to U.S. air attacks. More than 100 civilians were killed or wounded, many houses destroyed, a temple in the city and the Hanoi Central Cathedral were damaged.

Thus, within less than two weeks, U.S. aircraft five Inus, within less than two weeks, U.S. aircraft five times attacked Hanol barbarously, piling up more and more crimes against the Vietnamese people. The U.S. aggressors have crudely trampled upon the 1934 Ganeva Agreements on Viet Nam and the most elementary principles of international law. and given an extremely insolent challenge to the

Over the recent past, in an attempt to get out of their flounder in South Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists have decided to increase their troop strength, intensified the use of toxic gas, sent B.52s strength, intensified the use of toxic gas, sent B, 3:a to wantomly bomb villages, stepped up their "pactor wantomly bomb villages, stepped up their "pactor was been been been as the same time, they have taled another extremely serious site of war "escalation" by inhumanly attacking densely populated areas in Hanoi state of the same time, they have taled to the same time, they are they are the same time, they are the areas are they are they are they are they are they are t and extend their war of aggression.

The bellicose and barbarous U.S. imperialists thought that by using bombs and bullets and exerting "more pressure" on the Vietnamese peo-

socialist countries and all the peace and justice ple, they could realize their colonialist designs.

But how stupid they are! Neither reckless "es-calation" steps nor barbarous manoeuvres can save them from their unavoidable defeat in South Viet Nam. Every "seealation" step of theirs will cer-tainly be smashed! Every crime of theirs will cer-tainly be smashed! Every crime of theirs will un-questionably be duly punished! The deeper the Vietnamese people's harred for the U.S. aggressors. the firmer their determination to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their Father-land and for peace in South-East Asia and the

world.

The only way out for the U.S. aggressors is to stop at once their war of aggression against Viet.

Nam, end definitively and unconditionally their control of the c

Hanoi, August 23, 1967

New Crimes Against North A^T non-August 21. U.S. planes, coming in many waves surprise attack to the Nam Civilian Population pirates who had taken a serious beaun pirates who had taken a serious beaun eight and taken a

(Statement of the D.R.V.N. Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists' War Crimes on the U.S. sayage crimes in the new war escalation move in North Viet Nam)





N an attempt to retrieve their defeat and get out of their present impasse in South Viet Nam, the U.S. erialists have since August 11, 1967, made most serious war escalation move against the Democratic Re-public of Viet Nam and committed new and extreme. ly savage crimes against the Vietnamese people and particularly the population of the capital city of Hanoi.

On August 11 and 12, 1967, they bombed Long Bien bridge, dropped steel-pellet bombs, demolition bombs and fired missiles on sector 49, Phuc Tan street, Hoan Kiem district, Hanoi proper, on Gia Lam township and many populous villages in Hanoi suburbs.

In defiance of strong con demnation by world opinion and repeated and well-de-served punishments inflicted upon their "escalation", the U.S. imperialists carried out several deliberate attacks several deliberate attacks from August 21 to 23, 1967, against many areas of Ha-noi's central part and its suburbs, particularly the populous areas in the central

U.S. aircraft fired many U.S. aircraft fired many missiles on the districts of Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh and Hai Ba in Hanoi proper, seriously damaging a hospital, killing and wounding 5 medical workers. The Hanoi cathedral was damaged, the Yen Canh temple completely destroyed, many civilian houses in Cua Bac, Nguyen Truong To streets etc.,

Particularly savage was raticularly savage was their August 22, 7667 attack in which U.S. aircraft re-leased many demolition bombs and high explosive bombs, destroying tens of

serious beating ten days before hoped to take advan-tage of the siesta hour for a surprise attack. But they were out of luck. From the A-A positions in the north-ern sector of the capital city, our batteries thundered all at the same time, sending up a dense fire which blocked the way to the intruders and

shattered their formation Meeting with a head on blow, the U.S. pirates broke into small groups and raced in.

The pilots also met their death or were captured in different ways. One of them who had bailed out found himself landing amid a close himself landing amid a close ring of captors. Another died with one leg still in the plane wreckage, his arms outstretched, his kit scattered all around in the rice-paddies. Another lay sprawling with both legs broken, head crushed and an

The Hanoi armed forces and people had defeated the and people had defeated the enemy not with guns and bullets alone. If you called at Factory X. in the thick of the battle, you would see Pham Van Chien, a team

U.S. AGGRESSORS AGAIN DULY PUNISHED OVER HANOI

Having guessed the enemy's intentions, a missile unit fired a shot that burst into an orange mushroom in the sky. A Phantom, exploded and went down, a parachute ejected and the pilot was quickly captured

Their first attack having been broken, the U.S. pirates launched a second one, this time with more elaborate manoeuvres. Several groups of planes would nosedive at the same time on the same target. Some made diversionary manoeuvres while others fired rockets or dropped bambs. At other times a plane would swoop down while another would make an oblique bombing run and yet another would race in very low. In short, all kinds of low. In short, all kinds of tricks were brought into play by the U.S. pilots. But "diamond culdiamond". One after another four enemy burst into a flaming torch before plummeting to the ground. Another was ripped into two halves, then exploded into smitheresm over a wide area. Another trailed a bigger and bigger at tempt to escape.

leader calmly standing before a loudspeaker and addressing his work-mates: "Let's all stick to our posts, we'll fight to a finish." His firm voice was heard amidst firm voice was heard amidst the explosions of bombs, exhorting the workers to grope their way in the darkness to check every walve. A whole sector of the factory was shaken by the factory was shown to the ground by the shock to the ground by the shock to the ground by the shock waves. But none left his post.

At the Hoan Kiem hospital, U.S. bombs killed a doctor and a nurse, and wounded another doctor and two hospital attendants. But two hospital attendants. But anyone present on the scene could see, among wall debris and torn-off pictures and diagrams on disease preven-tion, doctors and nurses calmly and sestbodically salvaging equipment, prepar-ing drugs, or giving first aid to the wounded. This would give the visitor a very clear dies of the determination of the Hanoi people to resist

Since the overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem and the introduc-

THE VIET NAM WAR: U.S. NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE NATIONAL - LIBERATION MOVEMENT

ritory and established an administration run by the people themselves. With this, cities and other occupied areas in South Viet Nam are transformed into islets of the most reactionary political and social forces, including arch-reactionary landlords who have been driven out of

development of a section of

the Saigon regime now. Thieu

Corps, a minor supporter of Diem - Nhu's "personalism."

many Hitlers. In practice he

of its strategic requirement, that is, the intensification and expansion of the war. It

is safe to say that Thieu and

Ky are the most faithful and

hy are the most faithful and the most ignoble valets that the Americans ever hired in Saigon. Fulbright, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, once stated

weeks. Ky has no right to decide anything, the senator added, he has just to do what the U.S.A. tells him (UPI,

As regards the Saigon re-gime, Hue Radio when under the control of the opposition

forces during the political crisis in early 1966, comment-ed: "All governments, be they

headed by Nguyen Ngoc Tho or Nguyen Khanh or now by Nguyen Van Thieu, invariably rely on the U.S. authority

We cannot help cursing them

when foreign invading troops actually infringe our national

a complete picture of the nature of the Thieu-Ky gang and the crimes they have perpetrated.

In the history of the Viet-namese people's struggle against foreign invasion many have gone down as traitore to the fatherland. Yet those'

who like Thieu-Ky welcomed hundreds of thousands of aggressors to make a war of

extermination in Viet Nam.

were rather few. Quite of

late Thieu urged Washington

to bring in more troops to defend his traitorous cause.

defend his traitorous cause. He also supports the American bombing of North Viet Nam. For his part, many a time Ky has planned to fly to North Viet Nam and bomb

This outburst does not give

Jan. 23, 1967).

sovereignty.

the compradore bourgeoisi That is the social basis

SAIGON PUPPET ADMINISTRATION:

A TORN SCREEN FOR THE U.S. WAR

his own native land. Both Thieu and Ky and their ac complices massacred countless the U.S. aggressors, have been implementing the "pac-ification program" by "burning all, destroying all, killing all", by penning up people in disguised concen-

N July 28, 1962, Cabot Lodge, who was to become U.S. ambassador to Saigon, mambiguosly stated before the Senate
Foreign Affairs Committee
that "the Americans would come to Viet Nam even if the South Vietnamese adminis-tration did not ask them to do so." (1)

Later, after the United States had committed direct aggression against Viet Nam, President Lyndon B. Johnson, speaking to U Thant, con-firmed this view: "We shall act whenever necessary to ensure our defence." (2)

In essence, those declara-tions clearly show that, with the dispatch of expeditionary troops to South Viet Nam, Washington sought to earth-Washington sought to estab-lish its rule over South-East Asia and the world. Never-theless, in the historical concannot at the same time refrain from using such labels as "checking the expansion of communism in South-East Asia", "opposing the aggres-sion of North Viet Nam against South Viet Nam" and so forth. On the other hand, while throwing hundreds of thousands of American and satellite troops into a war of extermination — the worst of the century against a small people—the U.S. administration has been striving hard to maintain and consolidate the Saigon army and governthe Saigon army and govern-ment which were on the verge of collapse after the fiasco of its "special war"in 1953 and 1964. It uses this puppet army and government as a screen and a prop for the continuation of its war of aggression. Small wonder that the U.S imperialists have been doing their best to "legalize" the Saigon admin-"legalize" the Saigon administration by the forthcoming elections. USIS of July 31 quoted Christian Science Monitor as saying: "Rarely in modern history has U.S. prestige, power and foreign policy reacted so much on an election abroad as they will be the the U.S. prestige. when the Vietnamese vote on next September 3. "American political circles regard the existence of a stable admi tration in Saigon as vital for U.S. policy in Viet Nam. Although Washington has "americanized" the war to a very high degree, it still sticks to the puppet army and administration. True, in his ninth trip recently made to South Viet Nam, McNato South Viet Nam, McNa-mara put forth the boosting of the fighting capacity of this army as one of the meas-ures to tide over U.S. diffi-culties there. He urged the Thieu-Ky clique to increase their troop strength and to commit more men to the "pacification program." pacification program.

Forced to give a shot in the arms of the Saigon valets and to put on them the mantle of "independence" and "democracy", the White House intended to answer this question raised daily by the American people: to whom the United States has been committed in South Viet Nam by three presidents? The answer aims of course at deceiving American and world opinion over the presence of the U.S. expeditionary force in this country.

VIET NAM COURIER

tion of U.S. expeditionary has to be implemented even

tion of U.S. expeditionary troops into South Viet Nam, the puppet army and admin-istration have been unsuc-cessfully grappling with an unending crisis. Internal means.
Bloody "pacification" drives of imperialist wars of conquest of the past centuries are being revived with much more barbarity, covered under such attractive appellation as "plan for winning unending crisis. Internal contradictions plaguing the contradictions plaguing the former keep on exasperating. And futile have proved Amer-ican efforts to raise the authority of the latter by, among other means, providing tion as "plan for winning over the people's heart and mind" or "revolutionary-development program." it with a certain amount of constitutional legality and enhancing its role at the Honolulu and Manila confer-Honololu and Manila confer-ences. All that in order to divert the South Vietnamese people's struggle and rally all reactionary political forces and other subservient factions

against this struggle. In the irresistible trend of history, after the setbacks of the Americans in the military and political fields, the U.S. expeditionary forces will certainly be swept away from South Viet Nam under one condition or another. With the strengthening and maintaining of the puppet regime in Saigon and of other regime in Saigon and of other reactionary political forces, together with the maintenance of the force of what is called "economic aid". Washington will probably realize one of the schemes of neo-colonialism which is to maintain the presence of U.S. imperialism under another form.

One can clearly see that in the stepping up of the U.S. war of aggression, the puppet army is still a prop and the puppet administration a puppet administration a strategic force of the Pentagon and the White House.

By nature and in view of the aim pursued, the U.S. war of aggression does not differ from the previous colodiller from the previous colo-nialist wars in Viet Nam. However, as to external manifestations, American neo-colonialism wraps itself in diverse cloaks to conceal its perfetty and consider perfidy and cruelty. While employing American.

satellite and puppet troops to bring the war in South Viet Nam to a high pitch, indiscriminately and ruthlessly massacring the people, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to elections to set up a pupet administrative machinery. They thus want to create pet administrative machinery. They thus want to create some kind of phoney "democracy" with the tears and blood of the Vietnamese peoblood of the Vietnamese peo-ple. Such is their trickiness that has elicited this remark from the New York mark from the New York
Post (quoted by AP on August
12): The job being done by
President Johnson "is a
mockery of genuine democratic principles," of (what is
fair and suitable for man,
Yet, for Washington this is
not only something that has
to be done, but something
decisive for a policy that

rural areas. On the other hand, with the most machiavellian the presence of the U.S. expeditionary troops has disrupt-ed the local economy and generated propitious condi-tions for the existence and

Barbarous massacres, "burn all, destroy all, kill all" operations, are carried out simultaneously with measures designed to lull the people into inactivity. Dema-gogic medical and education-al plans are put into gogic medical and education-al plans are put into operation along with coer-cive methods reminiscent of the Ngo Dinh Diem's medieval "strategic hamlets" to put a tight grip on the population in enemy occupied zones. Hundreds of thousands of people are forced to leave their native places and lead a miserable life in concen-

tration camps dubbed "re settlement centres for refu gees from communist areas." Under the high-sounding "defence of the free world by the allies" slogan, the U.S.A. entices its satellites U.S.A. entices its satellites into its aggressive war in South Viet Nam, thereby it hopes to hide its true colours as an international gendarme and to conceal its isolation that Ky was in the government because the Americans put him there, and that if ft were not for the Americans he could not survive two

and to conocal its lookation in the world area.

But the nature of U.S. neo-colonialist is transparent to the control of the c once U.S. imperialism has quenched its thirst for killing

in this part of the world. All the above schemes only form a thin smokescreen that is being dispelled by Amer-ican bombs and bullets, by Washington's step-up and expansion of the Viet Nam expansion of the Viet Nam war. The true faces of the ag-gressors and their henchmen, betraying the national inter-ests, are thus completely

laid bare.

In previous articles we have shown the characteristics of the Saigon regime from Ngo Dinh Diem onwards. After the collapse of this dictator's rule, all the succeeding administrations set up by Washington have experienced a serious crisis, and dissensions within the forces subservient to the U.S.A. have very largely increased. At the same time the N.F.L. has liberated the greater part of the ter-

hamlets" and "resettlement centres." By force of arms they suppressed opposition forces, persecuted and under-mined the Buddhist movement, typical of all being the repressions at Hue and Da Nang in Summer 1966 They pitilessly suppressed all was a soldier who served in the French Expeditionary democratic freedo of letters, journalists, trades As for Ky, a former French mercenary, he has all the makings of a ruffian. He, sections of people in urban centres. They have tied the South Viet Nam economy to therefore, surprised nobody when he said that he regarded Hitler as his model hero, and that South Viet Nam needed the American dollar and the presence of the U.S. expedi-tionary force and devalued the South Viet Nam currency. thereby imposing great ma-terial hardships on the peo-ple, especially the labouring many Hitters. In practice he acts as a fascist dictator. Neither he por Thieu enjoys the backing of any political force and the U.S. policy of using agents owes its bank-ruptcy precisely to its use of this clique for the satisfaction

OF AGGRESSION

Cruel and opposed by the Cruel and opposed by the people is the nature of the Thieu-Ky junta. An inefficient puppet administration, this junta is a torn screen that Washington tries its best to patch up with the elections of September.

Anti-Americanism, particurly in the cities, said Reuter on January 21, keeps increasing and has become a mooted topic in the U.S. mission They discuss the influence of what an observer terms "neo-colonialism." Anti-American-ism, is nothing else than inevitable eller of the intensification of U.S. efforts.

This failure of great polit ical significance sustained by the American aggressors has been illustrated by a Saigon journalist's words published ournatets words published in the Miami Herald (quoted by U.S.I.S. on July 24. "If the policies of the U.S. and the government Ky had popular support, it would be evident to all the people of this country would raise the money and pay the taxes to support the war. The young-men would do the fighting against the enemy. The peasants in the countryside would ants in the countryside would not help the Viet Cong... But we in Viet Nam are doing none of these things. You, the Americans are paying for this war and this regime. American troops are fighting. ican troops are fighting because the Vietnamese soldiers will not fight. You are confronted with a society that

opposes present policies. Not only did the Americans fail in their policy of utilizing tail in their policy of utilizing henchmen in the past; their exertions to set up a viable administration in Saigon will be of little use as their policy of aggression is going bank-

(1) (2) quoted by E.N. Dielepy in La Vérité sur la guerre du Viet Nam, Editions politiques. Brussels

22 YEARS OF SOVEREIGNTY OF AN INDEPENDENT AND FREE COUNTRY

NE more year is added NE more year is added to the protracted and hard fighting to defend and build up the country. The D.R.V.N. is 22 years old and from Ca Mau Cape to the Viet Nam-China border gun reports of the fight against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation resound

The South Viet Nam people and Liberation Armed Forces have defeated the local war conducted by the U.S. expeditionary force and satellite troops with the help of the puppet army. The enemy is in a state of unpre-cedentedly bitter failure. In North Viet Nam, the U.S. air war of destruction is in an war of destruction is in an impasse. The democratic republican regime is steadily progressing along the socialist path. The people all over our country are standing shoulder to shoulder to carry shoulder to shoulder to carry through the solemn oath made in President Ho Chi Minh's letter to President Nguyen Huu Tho and the Cen-Committee of the South Nam National Front for

Resolutely to Liberation : liberate the South, defend the North, and eventually achieve reunification of the country

This determination is the development in the past 22 years of the immortal sen-tence contained in the Decla-ration of Independence of September 2, 1945. "The entire Vietnamese

people are determined to mo-bilize all their physical and mental strength to sacrifice their lives and property in order to safeguard their independence and liberty.

Facts in the past 22 years have shown that the Vietnamese people have unswervingly lived up to their oath of liberating the country.

With bamboo spikes and rudimentary weapons they rose up to defeat the aggres-sion of the French colonialists propped up by the British and U.S. imperialists. Nine years of resistance war led to the great victory of Dien Bien Phu. Their great sacri-fices and material losses have been resulted in the namese people. recognition by the 1954 Geneva Agreements of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of

our country. At present, in face of the most brutal aggression in this century committed by the U.S., in face of the mightiest aggressive expeditionary army imperialism, in face of

huge amount of war materials poured into a small coun-try — a fact never seen in the history of modern wars history of modern wars—, the Vietnamese people, firmly confident in their just cause, are resolved to fight back without the least fear. In this rather unequal fight, victory has already been victory has already been in the hands of the Viet-

During 22 years since the founding of our republic, and even 27 years since our people have been forced to put up nave been forced to put up armed struggle for self-liberation (in November 1949 when tion (in November 1940 when the uprising of the patriots in Nam Bo took place), generations have succeeded generations to continue their lofty and time-honoured cause for independence and freedom.

What has created for our people this inexhaustible source of strength to con-stantly uphold this lofty banner. That is their ardent love for the people's democratic power set up all over our country since September 2, country since September 2, 1945 and their readiness to sacrifice all for it. That day our people were able to be master of their life and destiny after nearly one century of unremitting struggle. From the darkness of the medieval, feudal period and in the gloomy prisons under the colonialist regime, a

Patriotism and genuine internationalism are also the source of our strength. Being

new state was founded. A genuine government of the people has come into being in extremely hard conditions and through a free election never known in our history. Under the slogan "combat ignorance, famine and foreign aggression", a happy life has been built, human dignity has found its value the na

Since it was born just at the since it was born just at the time when the revolutionary maelstrom was raging throughout Asia, the D.R.V.N. has found its position in this fire-burning land.

tional independence and free-dom have been achieved. All

these constitute the source

of our strength.

A first democratic country in Asia, Viet Nam has drawn from the enthusiasm and con-fidence of her people the necessary forces to defend their national independence and unity against the French reactionaries supported by the British and U.S. financiers and the Chinese reactionaries While safeguarding her existence, Viet Nam is struggling not only for herself but als for the democratic forces in

a member of the socialist

sume the task of an outpost in South Fast Asia nor to hear the brunt of the war.

Today, socialism, the lof-tiest ideal of mankind, has been realized in North Viet Nam. All present generations have pledged to sacrifice all in order to defend to the end the democratic republican repeople have for over a quarter of a century been fighting with the resolve to defeat and sweep away the U.S. aggres sive expeditionary troops and to smash the Saigon traitorous regime, lackey of the al and democratic coalition administration which can in the present time represent

the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of our peo ple living south of the 17th parallel. And from then they have worked gradually to reunify the country - an earnest aspiration of a people which has in common a millenary history and has been artificially split under the French domination Part of this dream of the South Vietnamese people has materialized in the vast areas now controlled by the N.F.L. where a people's self-managing administration has been set up which was appious to oppose the U.S. military aggression and laving the undations of a happy life in future. For this reason the U.S. aggressors have failed two years of fierce attacks to nibble at the liberated areas. The latter have instead been expanded

'Nothing is more preciouthan independence and free-dom", this famous statement made by President Ho Chi Minh on July 17, 1966 consti tutes not only the leitmotiv of every Vietnamese people but also their confidence victory

September 2 this year comeat a time when the struggle all over our country has recorded many glorious victories. But in face of the new attempt of war escalation made by the U.S. imperialists especially the barbarous air ids on Hanoi in August, the Vietnamese people feel it all the more necessary to hold higher the banner of independence and freedom for the sake of their national libera-tion and for their obligation toward other nations and to rush forward more resolutely to defeat completely the U.S.



parts of the city. Meetings, trade-union conferences

and lectures which took pla frequently at Nguyen Van Hao Theatre drew in many working and other people of Saigon. The house was brought down everytime the speaker put forward the slogan 'Down with the puppet administration. Power to the people!" Those who could not secure a seat in the theatre stood listening

VERYWHERE people talked about the Viet Minh. Its slogans were seen in all

By 4 a.m. Aug. 25, the puppet administration set up 1945: Demonstra-tions welcoming overthrown by the revoluby the Japanese had been overthrown by the revolu-tionary masses. By 6 a.m. taken over by the people taken over by the people.
Saigon underwent a complete change. Gold-star red flags were flown on top of Thu Ngu flag-pole and over various offices. Revolutionary troop units and Vanguard

Saigan, Sept. 2, of independence



THE 1945 AUGUST GENER

outside. The whole of Gallieni street gave its warm response and shouts of slogans echoed far and wide.

On the night of August 24 and early on August 25, 1945, huge gold - star red flags, together with messages calling for participation in the 25 demonstration, fluttered over Nguyen Van Hao Theatre and many other areas, causing a stir in the

It seemed that an invisible bond had linked up houses and people with one another in whole hamlets, whole city districts and whole boulevards and there was an unusual mood which spread from the suburban areas to the centre of the city, Ben Thanh market the My railway station and the Ong Lanh Bridge area. Virtually nobody slept that night. were busy printing leaflets. Others went on with ecessary preparations: flags. hanners bamboo spears hand-grenades, knives and flintlocks. Leaflets and revolutionary papers were handed round. On highways, coaches and tram-cars flower Saigon from Hoc Mon

Brigades in a militant mood Brigades in a militant mood mounted a close guard on the streets. The French and Ja-panese and their placemen wore a downcast look. They no longer moved arrogantly in the open streets, but marched dispiritedly along pavements, that from then on this land had returned to its real masters — the Vietnamese people

Saigon was living one its liveliest and most bubbling days. Those who had been slaves only yesterday took to the streets. They marched on the soil of their Fatherland in the heart of their own city, alongside their own compatriots and revolutionary cadres. They called one another "comrade", in a truthful manner, as if they had known one another ever

The demonstration began. A sea of people flooded all main thoroughfares. There were theories of workers from different trade-unions including mechanics, hairdressers, shoe-makers and functionaries, groups of youth, women, old folks, students and pupils, children, militarymen, police

FOUR years after its founding, the "League for the Inde-pendence of Viet Nam" or Viet Minh, solidly established all over the country, was ready to seize power.

all over the country, was ready to seize power.

In August 1945, on the cue of the capitulation of the
fapanese imperialists who, five months earlier, had toppied the
French colonial authorities, it launched the order for general
insurrection. From August 12, entire provinces came under the

On August 19, it was the turn of Hanoi, the capital, on August 23, that of Hue, where the last of the emperors addicated, lastly, on August 25, Saigon came under the control of the insurgent people.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, independent and sovereign, was proclaimed on September 2 over the whole of Viet Nam, from the frontier with China to the tip of Ca Mau.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we publish a story by an eyeutiness of those unforgetable days in Suiçon where, in South, amen mustly with states and hinter, combining political struggle with the force of arms, wrested power from the hands of the laxists and thrive pipeline.



men, and peasants. Some wore uniforms, others a great variety of clothes-European style suits, shorts, black suits, shorts, pajamas, long tunics and

Most remarkable was the contingent of militiamen and home guards in very different dresses, carrying knives flint-

locks and even machineguns and marching 3 or 5 abreast with enthusiasm and energy These very men and women have remained the loyal de fenders of the "Brass Wall of the Fatherland " until this

Human waves converged on the Norodom Palace with a forest of gold-star red flags placards and banners. Many shouted themselves crying: "Down with Japanese fascism!", "Down with puppet Nguyen Van Sam! Viet Minh in

They chanted slogans and sang. The song On the March was on the lips of the Sai-gon youth. All shops were closed. Flags were displayed at all windows. All families took part in the demonstra-Coaches moved at top speed from Saigon to Cholon, Ban Co, Phu Nhuan and Go Vap, each flying a gold-star red flag. Coachmen offered free rides and worked round the clock. Tram-cars between Saigon and Cholon only started when full up and stopped by request. So many passe gers clustered around the trams that there was not even room for a foot to stand on the footboard. Some de monstrators mounted on top of the tram-car, waving flags and shouting "slogans.

The demonstration wound late in the afternoon brimming over with confi-dence in the to-morrow: Viet Nam's full independence.

A FUNDAMENTAL GUARANTEE OF OUR VICTORY

STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N. PEOPLE'S STATE

HE August 1945 Revolution, waged under the leadership of the working class, with two fundamental tasks anti-imperialism and antifeudalism -, gave birth to Viet Nam on September 2, 1945. It was "one of the forerunners of the general collapse of the colonia system, one of the major event of our era." Within a the colonial matter of days, eighty years of national humiliation were erased, centuries of feudal domination abolished. The Vietnamese people recovered their independence, freedom

POWER FOR THE PEOPLE ...

HARDLY was the young State born when it had to face numerous difto face numerous dif-ficulties: occupation of the country by foreign troops, French attempts at recon-quest, economic collapse, famine, natural calamities. National independence was still very fragile. Political power had to be consolidated and organized if colonial slavery was not to return

of measures was taken : strict economy of rice, production, provisional suspension of agricultural tax... which yielded good results.

FAMINE WAS FIRST LIMITED, THEN WIPED OUT

T was difficult to assess the tremendous impact of this success. The people felt all the more closely bound to the regime which had given evidence of its

people learned to read

mental rights: 8-hour work-day, one-month notice in case of dismissal, etc.. In support of the peasants' struggle for a reduction of land rent and interest rates, a decree stipu-lated that as from November

1945 land rents should be reduced by 25% compared

with those prior to August 1945; it also ordered a debt

meratorium and the abolition

of the war of resistance

against French colonialist ag-

gression, democratic reforms were carried out in the agrarian field. Land rents,

agricultural taxes, and in-terest rates were substan-

tially reduced, making it possible for the peasantry to improve their living condi-

tions, intensify production work, and serve the Resist-ance better. As a result of

redistribution of land, pro-visional allotment of lands belonging to traitors and French colonialists, the put-

debts contracted before

Revolution. In the course

HE struggle against hunger was one of the most urgent tasks. A series help drives, intensification of

organizational ability by vic-toriously facing that trial.

Parallel to the struggle against hunger, that against illiteracy was conducted on a large scale. Within a year, 75,000 classes were created all over the country, with 05.000 teachers: 2,500,000

ting at the peasants' disposal of lands belonging to owners who had taken refuge in enemy occupied zones and of fallow land, etc., a REAT attention was paid to the improvement of the labouring people's living conditions. A labour guaranteed the workers' most fundamental rights: 8-hour workmillion bectares of land were given to the peasants.

Insurrection in Hanoi on August 19, 1945:

Assault on the bubbet governor's balace.

Huge meeting in front of the Municipal Theatre.

"TAND TO THE TILLERS!

THE people's power did not content itself with partial measures. Land reform, voted in 1953, was to be completed in 1957 in wholly liberated North Viet Nam. It handed definitively/ million peasant hous 810,000 hectares of land, 2 810,000 hectares of land, z million farm implements, 100,000 head of cattle and 150,000 houses. The peasants became masters of the land and the countryside. A free peasantry was born: it now peasantry was born: it now produce more for its own needs and contribute an invaluable part to the building uable part to the building of socialism.

However, tiny land holdings could not ensure to the small peasants a stable basis of subsistence. With a view to protecting them against natural calamities, usurious loans from rich peasants, speculations and hoardings by merchants and mostly

against the differentiation which began to appear among the various strata of the peasantry, in other words to prevent a return to the past, the State launched agricul-tural co-operation and urged tural co-operation and urged the peasants to engage in it. Started in 1958, the drive was completed in the main in late 1960: 85.83% of the peasant households had joined the co-operatives. Following a consolidation drive, by late a consolidation drive, by laste 1966, 94% of households had joined the co-ops, 70% of which were of the higher-level type and included 85% of the total number of peasant households. A new peasantry has appeared in North Viet Nam: the co-operative peasantry. the co-operative peasantry.

A decisive turn has been accomplished in the life of

DAILY RICE IS ENSURED

the peasants.

CRMERLY, to eat his fill is for a poor peasant an age-old dream which could never comme true. All he had was a few rags and an empty hut handed down from father to son. But by 1963, 40% of the poor peasants and lower-middle peasants peasants

(Continued base 7)

WORLD PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION **AGAINST NEW U.S. BOMBINGS OF HANOI**

THE U.S. air raids on Ha-THE U.S. air raids on Ha-noi-on August 11 and 12 have aroused great in-dignation all over the world. The press, radio stations, governments, democratic governments, democratic organizations, state leaders as well as the peoples of many countries have energetically condemned this new war escalation. From Cairo seething with

the movement against the U.S. and the Israeli aggressors, the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Com-mittee has issued a statement condemning the barbarous air bombings by the U.S. of populated quarters of Hanoi on August 11 and 12, regardon August 11 and 12, legau-ing them as a dangerous step in the U.S. war escalation in Viet Nam and calling on the peoples of Asia, Africa and all peace-loving people in the world to check in ime the new crimes of the

In Pnom Penh, the Royal voiced its indignation against these bombings and pointed out, "With the ever-increasing terror sown by American aircraft in the D.R.V.N., the cannot be regarded as a civilized country.

The Central Committee of

the Neo Lao Haksat, the Political Bureau of the British Communist Party, the Politi-cal Bureau of the Danish Communist Party, the Secre-tariat of the New Zealand Comtariat of the New Zealand Com-munist Party, the Women's International Democratic Fe-deration, the Arab Federation of Trade Unions, the French Women's Union, vehemently condemned the U.S. air raids on Hanoi, Long Bien bridge and targets near the Viet Nam-China border.

Nam-China border.

In Peking, Chen Yi, Vice
Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic
of China, regarded the recent
U.S. air bembings of Hanoi
as an unpardonable crime.
Once again, he confirmed
the unswerving stand of the unswerving stand o China to staunchly support and help the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. until complete victory.

In Berlin, on August 14, G.D.R. Vice Foreign Minister Fischer stressed, "The American aggressors must answer crimes to the world's people. The G.D.R. strongly supports the just struggle of the Vietnamese people."

On August 15, the Foreign Ministry of the P.D.R. of Korea declared, "The Korean people regard the aggression result to the Yankees but show their greater quandary in their aggressive war in Viet Nam. With more and more efficient aid from socialist countries, the Vietnamese people will defeat the aggres-

sors.

Pathet Lao Radio and the Cambodian press stronglyprotested against the U.S., spoke highly of the exploits achieved by the Hanoi people and supported the August 12 statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry. Pathet Lao Radio said, "The new bar-Radio said, "The new bar-barous crimes committed by the U.S. against the Viet-manese people are an inso-lent challenge to the so-calist countries and peace-loving countries and peace-loving Cambodian paper Meatephane Cambodian paper Meatephane pointed to the lack of initiative of the U.S., saying, "The bombing of Long Bien bridge means

that the U.S. is more and more in an impasse and more barbarous."

The press in the U.S. France, West Germany also reflected the failure of the Johnson administration in this respect. The New York Times of August 14 wrote that the U.S. could not that the U.S. could not achieve success through out-right bombing or blockading because up to date 1,800 pilots or airmen have died in Viet Nam while the outcome of the escalation is negligible. After condemning the U.S. crimes in Viet Nam, the West German weekly Der Spiegel concluded, "The stepping up of escalation in Viet Nam will not vouch for any success to the U.S. which will be hated by all mankind. The just cause of Viet Nam will

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

South Viet Nam. - Inevitable U.S. Military Defeat by General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War South Viet Nam - Failure of U.S. Biggest Military

Operations (February - April 1967) FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1967

Distributor: XUNHASABA

32 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanoi - D. R. of Viet Nam

(Continued from page 8)

commented : "They will have a president with or without the election. The National Assembly was elected by noboly, yet it does exist.

AFP related an election rally in Bien Hoa as follows: "On Wednesday morning (August 16) the population in Bien Hoa showed complete indifference to the first public presentation of the ten can didates in the presidential election to be held next September 3rd... The audience walked out one by one as the candidates took the floor. When it was the turn of dentist Hoang Co Binh (a presidential candidate) there remained only about 100 persons standing before the cameras of American newsmen. The journalists gradually formed a crowd which was bigger than the audience Huong was given the floor there remained only the American journalists.

Bitter comments appeared in the Saigon press: "Cooked elections have become a ramelections have become a ram-pant disease" (Ties Tuyes June 17), "Our people have been too many times given empty promises" (Chinh Dao July 7), "Take a close look at the candidates and you'll find in them a band of profi-teers" (Ties July 8), "All of them are notorious melefacthem are notorious malefac-tors" (Thoi Dai). And Saigon Bao had this to say: "Ge neral Westy had to get away from the atmosphere by leav-ing for a rest in Honolulu."

How can Mr. Johnson, the principal stage - manager, remain impassible before such an alarming situation? One of the most conspi-cuous aspects of the "blemish"

Reverse Side of Saigon...

against Viet Nam as against themselves. They will close their ranks with the Viet-

their ranks with the Viet-namese people in their fight against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy. Should U.S. imperialism continue to em-bark on the adventurist pathod expanding its war in Viet Nam despite trong project and

despite strong protest and repeated warnings of the Viet-namese people and world's people, it will meet its doom more quickly."

Pravda (USSR) pointed out

Prawla (USSR) pointed out in a commentary that the U.S. policy of aggression in Viet Nam, which is the official line followed by Washington, testified only to the ever-increasing selection, and despair of the U.S. in the control of the U.S. in the U

new flying squadrons and new war vessels, but it was and will be unable to bully the

The Cuban Granma of

The Cuban Granma of Aug. 13, the Polish Trybuna Ludu of Aug. 13, the Hungarian Magavar Nemzet of Aug. 15 and the Albanian Jeri Popullit of Aug. 17 commented that the bombing of Hanoi would not yield any

Vietnamese people,'

which the American bosses in the White House cannot deny is the bitter scramble for power and privileges between rival groups among the pup-pets, especially between the "civilians" and the Thieu-Ky group. The latter have refused to resign during the period of the election campaign as provided for by so-called "constitution so-called "constitution." to restrict the election cam-paign of their opponents, paign of their opponents, such as by denying necessary facilities to the other candidates during their election tours or playing them a dirty trick by taking them to a place where there were no voters as shown by the "Dong Ha incident." At the same time, Thieu and Ky are resorting to different ways to monopolize the votes. Reuter on August 15 reported that Tran Van Huong, a civilian candidate, had pro-duced undeniable proofs that Thieu and Ky had distributed to the puppet troops two ballots each, one to be cast in their units and the other at the place of their residence.

with such foul practices Thieu and Ky will secure the majority of votes. This situation cannot but stir up certain anxiety and even anger among the U.S. ruling circles. The too ambi-tious Thieu-Ky clique have indulged in so shoddy tricks that they threaten to destroy that they threaten to destroy the very image of "freedom and fairness" which the U.S. bosses have tried to build up around the election farce in South Viet Nam in order democraric and fair election take place throughout t Nam on January 6, Viet Nam on January 6,

It is beyond any doubt that

to deceive public opinion in the States and the world. So much so that the New York Post exclaimed on August 12: "What the Saigon authorities are doing is a mockery of genuine democratic principles. The present election campaign is present election campaign is unfolding in an atmosphere of outright repression and deception which smacks of a most odious totalitarian

Many personages in the U.S. political circles who have been opposing Johnson's policy in Viet Nam have openly criticized the election campaign, castigated the Thieu-Ky group and urged the Wichelmann of the Wich But his silliness consists in likening the situation of the U.S. two centuries ago to the present situation in South Viet Nam as a plea for the dirty election staged by his henchmen in Saigon. Johnson's statement shows that he thinks too little of the political standard of the people of the newly in-dependent countries. He cannot understand that in those countries where power those countries where power is in the hands of the people and serves the interests of the people, the elections always reflect the will and aspirations of the people. That is also the case with the D. R. V. N. A really

ment of an independent Viet Nam headed by President Ho Chi Minh. The North has since held two general elections in which the right of the people to choose

SOUTH VIET NAM **GUERILLAS**

(Continued from page 8)

How could you manage to kill five Yanks alone?

"They got into the trench" she said. "The man in the lead was five metres from me. He was so tall; I was afraid and pulled the trigger. He fell."

"And how could you kill

"As they appeared one by one in the narrow trench, fired at once as I was scare stiff by their size."

The group leader could not control himself and burst into laughter, "If all of us are 'scared' of the Yanks like you, the Yanks won't be able to stay in our country.

A SHY GUERILLA GIRL

AN was a very shy and timid guerilla girl. Her heart even sank when injections were given to others and she did not dare to look

at them. The best work she could do, thought her mates, was to let her go and fetch rice, keep house or do produc-

As for the election to be held in Saigon, it is "not without blemish" — to quote President Johnson's words — because it is rigged by the U.S. and carried out by a group of

by a group of unscrupulous hirelings. No wonder it has failed at its earliest stage

and certainly it cannot de

and certainly it cannot de-ceive anybody. It does not matter whatever "president" or "senator" will be chosen. A fraud is a fraud.

But in the Operation Junction City launched by the enemy, she asked to go and fight. After some hesitation, she was allowed to go to the front on "probation

One day, her guerilla unit had to defend a very difficult position. The Yanks hurled a great quantity of hand gre nades to pave the way for a assault. Lan was thinking of using her hand grenade to repel the aggressors when an adverse grenade rolled into the guerillas' trench. As quick lightning, she seized it d threw it back to where and threw it back to where the G.I.'s were standing. The thing exploded, killing a few Yanks. The enemy assault

After the battle Lan receiv

VIET NAM COURTER

New Crimes Against North Viet Nam...

(Continued from page 2)

houses in the most populous area of Hai Ba district in Hanoi proper, namely Hue and Mai Hac De streets,

Together with the bar-barous attacks against popu-lous districts in Hanoi proper, U.S. aircraft also carried out atrocious attacks against villages of Gia Lam, Dong Anh, Thanh Tri and Tu Liem districts, in Hanoi suburbs.

According to available gures, since the new escafigures, since the new esca-lation of the war on August in, 1967, U.S. bombing has killed 76 persons and wound-ed 151 others, including many women and children, and destroyed many dwelling houses and economic, medical

and cultural establish-

Together with their intensified attacks against Hanoi, the U.S. imperialists launched concentrated and barbarous attacks against Lang Son attacks against Lang Son provincial town, close to the Viet Nam - China border, the Vinh Linh area border the 17th paralell and systems Nam. in North

On August 13, 1967, in five successive waves of attacks, U.S. aircraft released 132 demolition bombs and 12 CBUs on many densely populated streets in Lang Son town and suburban villages, killing 22 people (including 4 children and 7 women), wounding 51 others (including

to children and 29 women), completely destroying the Lang Son church—the parish church for Lang Son and Cao Bang province—Ky Cung. Thanh and Tien pagedas and many dwelling houses.

The U.S. imperialists syste matically concentrated their attacks against dyke systems and water conservancy works. More wicked still, their attacks were launched when the water level was rising in the hope of causing floods and famine, directly threat-ening the life of millions of people.

Since August 11, 1967, hardly a day passed without a U.S. fierce bombing attack against the dyke systems and hy-draulic works in the provinces

of Ha Tinh, Nghe An, Ninh Binh, Thai Binh, Ha Tay and

On August II, 1967, they dropped Io demolition bombs on the dyke system of the Red River in Giang Bien vil-lage, Gia Lam district (Hanoi) blasting off a section of dyke 300 metres long and 5 metres deep; at the same time, they released in 4 consecutive waves many demolition bombs on the dyke systems and hydraulic works in Vinh Phuc hydraelic works in Vinh Phuc province, including time-bombs, in order to kill the people who would come to rebuld the damaged dyke. In heir August 15 attack against the dyke of Tra Ly River in Thai Binh province they dropped 10 heavy demo lition bombs, damaging a long dyke section.

In the Demilitarized Zone and Vinh Linh area, they also continued their war escalation by sending B-528

for indiscriminate bombings

1067. B-528 several times carried out carpet bombings against many villages inside and outside the Demilitarized Zone, including Ho Xa township (Vinh Linh area) which, after repeated attacks since early 1965, is almost razed to the ground.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve ment in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

(Continued from page 5) had reached the standard of living of higher-middle peas-ants. When harvests are bad

tion courses. Those hinished their secondary

cation are sent to vocational

schools or higher-education establishments, or to schools and colleges in the socialist

countries and become engi-

present one often runs acr

oross-breeding, or comme

neers, doctors, artists, etc. At

easants who read scientific

pooks and periodicals, discuss

theories on genetics, heredity,

novel or a poem. Each village

now has an infirmary and a maternity home. There are in the country more than 40,000

doctors, nurses and midwives.

doctors, nurses and midwives.
Paid maternity leaves are
accorded to the women;
creches; kindergartens, infant
classes organized by the co-

operatives make it possible for them to participate ac-tively in production work.

Under the people's regime, the peasant lives a completely new life. He feels himself the

WORK RICE AND

SHELTER FOR ALL

The labouring masses

the cities also benefit from much attention. Unemploy-

ment, the legacy of the former regime, has been liquidated in the main: one and a half million people belonging to the poores strata, formerly engaged in street peddling or handicrafts have been given jobs. Most noteworthy is the complete liquidation of prostitution. A

veritable army of waifs and strays, a sad legacy from the colonial regume, have been sent to re-education

centres. Supply of all neces-saries is ensured to all social

of a State which

prices, protecting them against speculations and hoardings. The State has the State supplies help to the peasants in the form of food, seeds, credits, fertilizers, etc. made great efforts to improve still further the living condi-Twenty years ago, only rich peasants' children went to tions of the poorer strata school. Now there is in each hamlet a first-level (primary) school, and a second-level 1,316,000 square metres of dwelling floor space have been built, water and electri-(junior secondary) school for every two villages, on an average. Almost all the chilcity are supplied to labouring quarters, residential blocks erected on filled-up dren go to school. Signature attend complementary educaswamps...

> A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR THE WORKERS

The working class, which formerly had only its labour force to sell, now stands at the helm of the State. Workers and employees become collective masters of the collective masters of factories, construction sites, schools, hospitals... Wages and salaries, their main source of income, have so far been increased three times: 36.8% in 1955, 13.96% in 1958 and 11.4% in 1960. The stabilisation of markets and prices, the gradual growth of State Trade which has become the main sector of home trade, have had happy reper-cussions on the life of the labouring masses: real salary increased 18.7% in 1958, and 19.2% in 1959. The estab-lishment of piece rate and other material incentives encourages the overfulfilment of production targets and technical innovations. To gether with the reorganization allowances (based on place of work, seniority, compe-tence...), this constitutes tence...), this constitutes beneficial measures taken by the State in the interest of

Adopted by the National Assembly in 1961, the "Pro-visional Rules Concerning Social Security" guarantee to the workers and employees fundamental social rights and advantages. From 1955 to 1958, the State earmarked for social security sums amount-ing to 12% of the total wage and salary funds; this figure went up to 26% for the 1962-64 period. Besides, impor-

workers and employees in spite of the imperative re-quirements of industrializa-

tant sums taken out of factory funds and amounting to 2% of the wage funds have been consented by fachave been consented by fac-tories and other undertakings for help to needy families, the building of clubs, kin-dergartens, etc. besides the cheap-rent houses, rest-homes, and sanatoria built by the State.

STABILITY OF THE D.R.V.N. PEOPLE'S STATE

note: most of the workers who were formerly illiterate now have finished the seventh form of general education (junior secondary); many of them have gone through the third-level (senior secondary) classes and even technical school or college. Evening and correspondence classes, short-term refresher courses have given them an appreciable amount of scientific and technical knowledge, making it possible for them not only to fulfil their duties in social-ist building but also to be promoted to responsible posts and higher echelons in their

Another fact worthy of

... AND BY THE PEOPLE

MANAGEMENT OF STATE AFFAIRS

B ESIDES material and social advantages to people of all walks of life and nationalities, the people of all walks of life and nationalities, the State guarantees for them all democratic rights and free-doms, as laid down in the Constitution, adopted by the National Assembly in 1946. social strata National Assembly in "note. For the first time in the history of Viet Nam, the nature of the regime —" Viet Nam is a Democratic Republic to the power belongs to the people regardless of nationality, sex, fortune, class, religion were affirmed in a fundamental text. Modified in 1959 in accordance with the exigencies the new situation, it contents to the new situation, it conthe new situation, it confirmed the revolutionary ac

in their struggle for national independence, economic and social transformations and development, the improve-ment of the people's living conditions, and the building of socialism.

As early as the first year of the D.R.V.N., general elections were held: on January 6, 1946, the entire Vietnamese people went to the polls amidst general enthusiasm. That same year, People's and Administrative Committees were elected to replace the People's Committees issued from the General Insurrection. from the General Insurrection. Since the re-establishment of peace (1955) elections to prov-incial, district and village People's Councils have been held every two years since held every two years since 1957. In the course of the resp., in the course of the various political campaigns, stress has been laid on the rise of the young and the participation of women to public affairs. In district Councils, where economic, political and social activities are planne and directed, particularly the agricultural production plans, in 1965 61.85% of the representatives were direct pro ducers sent by the broad peasant masses, General elec-tions to the National Assembly were held in 1960 (second legislature) and 1964 (third legislature) with the participation of 98% of the coun try's electorate : the number of people elected was increas ed at the same time as that of representatives of the national minorities the wom-en and the workers and peasants. This is elequent vidence of the management of State affairs being in the

> MANAGEMENT OF FACTORIES AND CO-OPERATIVES

of

PEASANTS, workers, and employees participate of co-operatives, factories, and administrative services, either

by sending their representa-tives to the managing committees or through the objectives, management me thods norms and techniques in thods norms and techniques in the general assemblies, work shops, production teams and brigades; the initiatives sprung from those discussions; the criticisms formulated against the leaders — all this romotes internal democracy, tends to eliminate hureau cracy and do away with em-bezzlement and waste. Everyone is invited to think about his own contribution to the service. "To be the true master of one's co-operative, factory and country" is not an empty slogan, but an ideal be pursued by every Vietnamese, an objective to attain, and this is being carried into effect each day in the factories, on the fields, in the government offices.

HE Vietnamese have fought for long years for national independence and overthrown the feudal regime, under the Party's leadership. They are conscious of the fact that all achievements recorded in all fields over the last 22 years by the people's State are in their interests and aimed at gradually improving their living conditions. When U.S. aggression started in the South, then against the North, every Vietnamese asks himself what he should do to contribute to the national struggle, thinks of the trials and victories of his Southern compatriots, unswervingly follows the Party to defend the people's power which has made of him a man in the full sense of the term, to preserve national independence and freedom. Whenever he faces America planes, he thinks of the future of his country, socialism, that is of his own future and that of his children. There lies the fundamental guarantee of our

N the night of July 28 and early in the morning of July 29, the L.A.F. fired thousands of big L.A.F. fired thousands of big gun shells on U.S. 1st Infantry Division Phu Loi base camp, GPX latest reports said.

In the 6th attack on this base, the L.A.F. destroyed 46 planes of various types, 2 radar stations, I missile launching pad, killed or wounded over 200 G.I.'s and 2 U.S. majors.

If the 5 previous attacks on this base are included, the L.A.F. altogether destroyed 170 aircraft of various types and put out of action over 1,000 G.I.'s.

LAI KHE BASE

BEFORE dawn on August 5, 1967, the L.A.F. pounded U.S. 1st Infantry Division base at Lai Khe, destroying 18 helicopters, 3 L.19 planes and 4 armoured troop carriers, and 1 U.S. major. BEFORE dawn on August

The total losses caused by the L.A.F. in the 5 assaults on this base amounted to 47 planes destroyed and 216 planes destroyed Yanks knocked out.

SOC TRANG MILITARY AIRFIELD.

N the night of July 3t, the Soc Trang mili-tary airfield was stormed for the 14th time: 6

L.A.F. REPEATED ATTACKS ON ENEMY MILITARY BASES

- PHU LOI Base: 46 Planes, 2 Radar Stations and 1 Missile Launching Pad Destroyed, Over 200 Gls Wiped Out.
- LAI KHE Base: 21 Planes and 4 Military Vehicles De-
- SOC TRANG Military Airfield: 6 Planes Destroyed.
- CA MAU Airfield: 4 Planes Destroyed or Heavily Damaged.

enemy planes were destroyed, several others damaged, many enemy troops killed or wounded.

The enemy losses in the 14 attacks on this airfield were 261 aircraft and 60 military vehicles destroyed or damaged according to the control of the control ed, 900 troops including 259 G.I.'s wiped out.

CA MAU AIRFIELD

N the night of Aug. 9, the L.A.F. infiltrated into the heart of the into the heart of the provincial capital, attacked Lang Cat airfield, destroyed or damaged 4 reconnaissance planes inspite of enemy stringent security precautions.

TAY NINH TOWN

N the night of August
13 the L.A.F. slammed mortar shells into
Tay Ninh town, destroying many enemy billets. They set on fire a petrol dump, stormed the airfield and its watchtowers, causing heavy losses to the enemy.

They simultaneously com-They simultaneously com-pletely burned down the "rallying" training center defended by 120 "rallying" cadres and I platoon of "civil guards."

Preliminary reports said that in this attack the L.A.F. completely overran the centre and r watchtower, heavily damaged the Tay Ninh military sub-sector, burned over 20,000 litres of petrol, damaged I aircraft and I armoured troop carrier.

army knocked out of action army knocked out of action almost completely I puppet battalion and 300 G.I.'s, destroyed or damaged 10 armoured vehicles and shot

OTHER L.A.F. VICTORIES

QUANG NAM

1 Puppet Battalion and 300 Yanks Wiped Out

N August 1, 1967, an enemy raid on Duy enemy raid on Duy Xuyen district, Quan Nam province, was fiercely intercepted by the L.A.F.

According to GPX first reports, in the three days of fighting (ending August 3) the guerillas and local

down 2 planes.

BA RIA

1 Australian Mercenary Company Knocked Out, Another Badly Mauled

N August o two companies of Australian mercenaries wereinter-cepted while landing from helicopters in an area 15km north of Ba Ria provincial capital. The LAF. beat for all the enemy columns, entirely wiped out 1 company and badly mauled the other.

Reverse Side of Saigon Forthcoming "Elections"

FACED with the realities, President John-son of late had to admit that there was some "blemish" in the election in Saigon. 'He, however, cau-tioned public opinion in the U.S. to pay attention to of the "some of the similarities between the fight for democracy and freedom in Viet Nam today and the tough, confused struggle to build a new nation on this (U.S.) continent two centuries ago (UPI, August 17).

We shall not discuss Mr. Johnson's argument but tell the dirty truth which he has recognized.

In the period prior to Au-gust 3rd the election campaign in Saigon was a process of gast sut the deet fore compating state and the deet fore compating in Saigon was a process of on lacked fascist dictarorship. The military junta eliminated any candidate who did not appear to the said of the sa Ky themselves and even ordered their army fo rise up in order to bring pressure to bear on their opponents when necessary. Since August 3rd, the election campaign has seen even more brazen acts of the military junta and still wider rifts among the U.S. puppets which led them to open denunciation of the election fraud.

Inaugurating the election campaign, the candidates to the "presidency" were also allowed to address the public through the Saigon radio and to call press conferences in order to present their "po-sitions" in the race and also their "programs" which they swore to carry out once they

were elected.

But one thing that made
the White House bosses
frown was that all the election speeches gave a gloomy
picture of the present situation of the country (South
Viet Nam). One of the joint
tickets went so far as to
declare: 'In emilitary situation is none-too-bright, sesection, production
is dropping-totion droppingwhich combines they bolicy
which combines they are
independence with demancer. which combines the lack of independence with demagogy has led to the devaluation of the piastre and the frightful spiralling of the cost of living spiraling of the cost of living as never seen before. The sky-rocketing of prices in face of the low purchasing face of the low purchasing the population is plunged the population is plunged the population is plunged the population in the abyas of misery... Confute the abyas of misery... The abyas of misery mise

the most pressing and funda-mental questions such as the aggressive war of the U.S., all that the "candidates" all that the "candidates" could do was to state in more or less veiled terms that they toe the U.S. official line. They asked for continuation of the puppet army, more American troops to kill the South Vietnamese people. Concerning the role of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. the sole genuine representative of genuine representative of Wet Nam N.F.L. the belong genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, they only repeated varion, they only repeated with the same of the same way as their bosses, the Americans they talked the same way as their bosses, the same way as the same way as the same way as the same way as the same way the were saying.

The Western press has so noted that "the population do not feel any co hation us as in the election. That "90 per cent of the South Viet per cent of the South Viet election campaign." (UPI), that "the election campaign." (UPI), that "the urual areas are largely unaware of the coming vote and up to the complex of the company of the company of the company of the company of the campaign of in the election", that per cent of the South an innabrant (Will there be candidates: "Will there be security after the election? Will American planes con-Will American planes con-tinue to bomb, American guns to shell, American troops to raid, burn our houses and plunder our pro-perty? Will our people be allowed to return to our rangitable and our gardens?" ricefields and our gardens?" In Tra Vinh town, people

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SOUTH VIET NAI GUERILLAS

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD ANTI-U.S. VALIANT FIGHTER

OANG, 13 years old, is one of the valiant fightone of the valiant fightcrea squares the Yankees
in Thua Thien province.
Owing to his young age,
to join the guerilla unit of
his village. "When you are
as high as your rifle and can
fire at the Yankees, you will
iffer the war the guerilla
unit," he way the

unit," he was answered.

But Hoang insisted. He followed the guerillas to learn their tactics. All day long, he sharpened bamboo spikes or dug spiked pike.

Alone, he was able to make eight of such traps. In February 1967, two G.1.'s raid of his pits. This success of his pits. This success of his pits. This success willage to emulate him the village to emulate him to village to emulate him laying spiked traps.

laying spiked traps.

As Hoang had given proof
of his courage and resolve to
fight the enemy, he was entrusted by the guerillas with
the task of collecting information about the activities
of the G.I.'s now conducting
of destruction and
pillage
mission was a complete success. He was then sent as a

scout in an attack on an enemy post.

He guided our fighters into position and followed them in their storming of the post. Taken unawares, the G.I.'s fled helter-skelter. A number of them put up some resist-ance. Hoang saw five G.I.'s buried in a pit trying to resist; he hurled a hand greresist; he hurled a hand gre-nade in their direction: all the five were killed. He was wounded in an arm but kept close to our fighters and kept a keen eye on the enemy.

By his achievements he qualified for the title of "Valiant Anti-U.S. Fighter."

"AFRAID" OF THE YANKEES

WHEN a little girl, Sa, of Cu Chi district, knew only to mind her little brothers and sisters and extract latex from rubber trees. Grown up in the flames of the battle, she joined trees. Grown up in the flames of the battle, she joined the guerilla unit but only did the cooking, grew vegetables or raised pigs and poultry. She had a rifle higher than her but had never fired a shot with it except in training. She longed for an occasion to make use of it against enemy troops. One day the Vanlees raid.

of it against enemy troops.
One day, the Yankees raided her locality. All her unit
went up. The enemy did its
best to make a thruthur
was beaten off. Some G.I.'s
managed to penetrate into a
trench she was defending.
She fired shot after shot. Her comrades felt worried, because the gun shots came from her direction. After the battle they discovered five enemy corpses in a heap. Perplexed, the group leader asked her,

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